## BUY A BALE OF MISSOURI GOTTON

BUREAU OF LABOR ISSUES BUL-LETIN CONCERNING FLEECY STAPLE IN MISSOURI.

SHOWS GOOD YEARLY GAIN

The Oil is a Valuable By-Product Which Almost Pays Expense of Raising Crop-All Southwest Missouri Interested.

Jefferson City.

The buy-a-bale-of-cotton crusade, which now has possession of the country, has called general attention to the fact that Missouri is a cottongrowing state.

A bulletin, issued by John T. Fitzpatrick, gives the information that 102 cotton ginneries of the state, representing an invested capital of \$550,-800, operated by steam or some other power and employing a small army of skilled and unskilled toilers, chiefly during the early months of 1914, turned out, from the 1913 Missouri crop, in bale form, 32,150,000 pounds of lint, net weight, worth \$4,200,000. and also 30,000 tons of cotton seed, worth, approximately, \$800,000.

in importance we have only to conelder that in 1909 the crop was valued at \$3,650,000, while in 1913 it had increased to \$5,000,000.

The 102 Missouri ginneries, which lint and seed, gave employment dur- the map will be small incandescent ing the period they were in operation, lights to show the location of ap-1913-14, to 498 managers, buyers, enand laborers, this small army drawing \$74,132 in wages and salaries for about 80 days of toil. Of the capital invested in the Missouri cotton ginneries \$214,200 is in buildings and grounds and \$204,000 in machinery, tools, fixtures and other fittings.

The cotton seed of the 1913 crop. except the quantity needed for planting, from which came the 1914 crop, was converted into cotton seed oil, and enough was realized from its sale to almost pay for the expense of the entire crop.

Insane Must Be Restrained.

Dr. J. W. Dawson, assistant physician of the asylum at Nevada, and Dr. G. R. Thompson, superintendent of the state hospital at St. Joseph, declared in the conference of officials of eleemosynary and penal instituttions, that mechanical restraint necessary in the handling of violently insane persons.

Dawson said the number restrained at Nevada is not large, and he attributes this to the system of giving the patient something to do. He says that it is necessary to restrain fewer men than women. He said 84 per cent of the men and 64 per cent of the female patients work. Forty-two per cent of the men work outside. The others work about the building

Dr. Thompson said some sort of restraint for violently insane is necessary. This must be mechanical, chemical or human. Of the three, he said, the mechanical restraints are the most humane.

Stone Controversy Settled.

According to information that reached Jefferson City, the capitol stone controversy is ended, and at the next meeting of the building commission Contractor K. F. Gill wil report progress in his search for the "best stone" to be found in Missouri.

Gill has closed a deal with the Ingalls Stone company of Missouri to get stone from the Superior quarry near Carthage. Samples from this quarry were approved by the commission some weeks ago.

Ingalls company and the stone will counties by State Treasurer Deal and be dressed at the quarry and shipped Auditor Gordon. to Jefferson City ready for laying.

Missouri Banks on List.

Twelve Missouri banks were named hy Secretary McAdoo as those carry- more than \$150,000. ing reserves in excess of legal requirements. The appearance on this particular list is in the nature of a steps to cut down their reserves.

Students Increase.

The registration in the regular term of the University of Missouri reached 2.356, a gain of 130 over last year. The total, including the summer session, is 5,126, a gain of 245,

Code Commission Meets.

The Missourl code commission, appointed by Gov. Major to simplify the eriminal and civil code int Missourt, will meet in the chambers of the court of appeals.

Rate Halse Considered.

It is apparent that the Missouri public service commission will take up within the near fature the request filed with is by 14 of the big railroads for increased freight and passenger rates. It has been intimated that the commission would not act until a physical valuation of railroad property has been made. But the valuation of the country railroad property being made by the interstate commerce commission will not be completed for nine years, and if the Missouri commission, with the men and facilities at its command, undertook to make a valuation of railroads in this state 15 years would be required.

Some development in the rate-increase application may come up on the date originally set for hearing the railroads on the matter of submitting schedules on joint rate or continuous mileage basis. Instead of filing joint schedules, the 14 trunk lines filed applications for increases in both passenger and freight rates.

the railroads, as tSt. Louis 12345 12 7 There is difference of opinion, it is known, between the commission and the railroads, as the latter contend that filing the application for increased rates complied with the order to file the joint schedules, while the commission takes an opposite view, holding that the rate increase is an entirely separate proposition.

Missouri Panama Exhibit.

Missouri's educational exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition will differ materially from exhibits of the kind in the past. It will not be a display of volumes of pupils' work, too voluminous to be carefully examined. To show how the crop has grown It will consist of illustrations of school systems, methods of administration, special devices and school activities.

The Missouri booth is 20 feet wide and 35 feet deep. At the back will be a large map of the state, 8 by 10 feet separated the 1913 crop of cotton into in dimensions. Projecting through proved high schools in 1894, 1904 and gineers, firemen, machinists, ginners 1914. The 50 in 1894 will be represented by amber-colored lights, and the 77 in 1904 by white lights and the 400 in 1914 as follows: Blue lights for four-year schools, red lights for threeyear and green lights for two-year schools. The lights will be operated by an automatic flasher.

Guard Asks Inquiry.

Robert J. Tipton, who was em. ployed as a guard at the penitentiary until his summary dismissal Sept. 1, filed with the board of prison inspectors a demand for a public investigation, in which he declares he was dismissed because he refused to vote according to the orders of Warden D. C. McClung in the recent Democratic primary election.

Tipton, a Democrat, was appointed by Warden Hall in 1909.

Tipton's statement to the board declares that the guards hold their a pointments through merit and efficiency rather than for political subserviency. When Warden McClung was asked about Tipton's charges he replied: "I don't care either to deny or affirm his statements. I have nothing to say about the matter."

Missouri Cotton First.

After Gov. Major started the movement to "buy a bale" of/cotton, the planters and cotton raisers in southeast Missouri got busy, and now want Missourlans to look after the local

The Kennett Commercial club is sending out an appeal to "Buy a-Missourl-Bale," and is meeting with much success, and many letters are being received asking for particulars as to the purchase of cotton.

A committee consisting of D. B. Pankey, Clyde Oakes and W. P. Chatham, cashiers of the three banks at Kennett, was appointed to make all necessary arrangements for haddling all orders for cotton under the "buy-a-bale" movement.

School Funda Distributed.

The annual apportionment of the state school fund is well under way and several hundred thousand dollars The quarry will be operated by the are being sent daily to the several

this year is approximately \$1,900,000, both kept on firing. But the Bristol of which St. Louis will get nearly \$300,000, and Jackson county a little

After the apportionment is made, based upon attendance and the number of teachers employed, each counreproof and the secretary will take ty, under the law, through its officials, must make requisition for the amount apportioned.

School Program Announced.

George W. Reavis of the state de partment of education has issued the program and regulations for the Boys' State Fair school at the state fair at Sectalia.

Henvis auggests that each boy bring a pillow, two blankets or quilts, a supply of towels, comb and brush and drinking cup. Tents, cots and meals will be furnished free. The boys bould bring but little mener.

### GERMAN AVIATOR DESCRIBES BATTLE IN THE AIR OVER HOSTILE ARMY

By RAYMOND E. SWING. Berlin .-- A hero has stepped out of H. G. Wells' "The War of the Air" in the person of Feldwebel Werner, one of the hundreds of German aeronauts, who has the distinction of being one of the first Germans to fly over Paris and to fight a remarkable battle in the air with two of the enemy's aeroplanes. He was a passenger for a short distance in the special car put at the disposal of correspondents on their way to Liege and told us a graphic story of his experiences.

Werner's first assignment was to find the English army near Mons. The army was about 100,000 strong and was retiring before a German force of double its strength.

Where Were French Aviators? Here, at the start, one wonders how the French could have allowed their allies to be so misled about the strength of the opposing forces. Where were the French aviators? I know of a man who had been over the field and who told the war office in France that at least 200,000 Germans were in the flanking army advancing through Belgium, but he was told: "Impossible! There is only

The French were completely outwitted by this flank movement. The flower of their army was at the Alsace frontier. Their mistake will cost them Paris.

At Mons the English forces took up a strong position, filling houses at the edge of the city with troops and machine guns and covering the road of the advancing German troops. When the enemy approached they directed a terrific fire upon them and could be dislodged only at heavy cost. They then retired to a position behind great mountains of slag behind the city, where the Germans were unable to dislodge them with howitzer

Flyer Watches the Battle.

Again, they could be driven back only by flanking movements from both sides. This time our flyer, who watched this battle, told us the English retired hastily along the road in the direction of Le Cateau.

'The English have reached their new position successfully," said a London report in its account of this retreat. "And out of breath," added a correspondent on reading the dis-

The fighting at Mons was furlous and the Germans were enraged by the British method of fighting, which throughout at Mons was done under cover. Never had German soldiers fought with such frenzy as against this foe.

Attacked by Two Airships.

When the enemy retired Airman Werner was assigned to the duty of following and discovering their new position. He found the army near Le Cateau, where, at the edge of a wood, he saw them taking up a strong position in a semi-circle before the forest. While watching these operations from a height of 1,700 yards Werner suddenly saw a double-decker Bristol aeroplane coming down on him from the clouds. The Bristol is a faster but a less sure machine than the Taube which Werner was piloting. There was no safety in running away; the Bristol could overtake him. He could not alight, as the English were underneath. There was nothing to do but to face the worst and to fly gradually lower and lower in the direction of the German army. As the Bristol came nearer Werner espied a second seroplane, a little Bleriot, another swift flier, also bearing down on

Revolver Battle in Air.

The Bristol drew closer and closer flying down upon Werner in large circles, gradually getting within range. With one hand on the wheel the German officer drew out his revolver and emptied his magazine at the approaching foe. But the Bristol continued, coming always nearer.

"When they get over me they will drop a bomb," thought Werner, and felt most uncomfortable. His ob-The total amount to be distributed server reloaded Werner's revolver and kept always coming closer in its circles, firing constantly on the German monoplane. The Bleriot had come close enough to fire also and bullets punctured the wings of the German machine at intervals of seconds only.

There was no sound reaching the Germans except that of their own motors. They only knew the English and French pilots were abooting from the vivid finshes from their revolvers. But no bombs fell; it was evident that the English and French were not carrying them.

Escaped to the German Army. Firing continued as Werner descended gradually, reducing his clevation from 1,700 yards to 850, always coming closer to the German army. Every moment he faced the risk of his steering apparatus.

For hours, it seemed to him, the conflict continued until he saw the German army in the distance. He then sent his car rapidly downward and descended beside his army. The Bristol and the Bieriot retired hastily. The battle had covered seventy-five miles.

On descending Werner found his plane riddled with bullets, but he patched up the punctures and later witnessed the battle of Le Cateau over the position that he had discovered.

Here again the English, after plucky resistance, were driven back. The Germans attacked with two flanking movements and a storming advance against the middle of the English position, and through main strength and the extraordinary spirit of the attack, forced the enemy back. The army of 100,000 had in a few days been reduced to 30,000.

Drops Bombs on Paris.

Later on Werner was instructed to fly over Paris. Here he dropped sev- | Lackawanna, N. Y. eral bombs, some with good effect, though others did not explode. He carried two kinds of bombs, one a round shell about the size of a baseball and weighing 1.1 pounds, the other shaped like a small artillery shell and weighing 41/4 pounds. These latter, when they exploded, were powerful enough to tear up paved streets and wreck houses. Werner also told of dropping notes into Paris, calling the French such hated names, as 'enchon.'

The flyers are the only men who really are seeing this war. They have the enemy's position under them and can study it to their heart's content. Only a lucky shot can dislodge them, and their chief danger is from the attacking aviators. The German scouts usually fly at a height of 1,700 yards. On dark days they fly at the edge of the clouds and slip in and out for observation from this excellent screen.

Accurate Aim at 2,000 Yards. Extraordinary stories about Zeppelins are to be heard in Germany, some of which are almost incredible. One account is of the method used by Zeppelins in throwing bombs. A recent invention, I am told, permits a Zeppelin, when there are clouds, to fly high and unseen from the ground and to let down a basket containing a man, who then, by telephone, signals the airship what position to take.

In cloudless times the bombs are dropped from an apparatus hung directly below the airship, the bombs being hung on two fingers. When the position of the target is determined, the fingers open and the bomb falls.

These bombs are said to be twelve inches in diameter and two feet long. The damage they can do is terrific. Houses in the neighborhood of the explosion collapse as though made of cards, and they can tear up streets for a distance of scores of yards.

Zeppelins to Attack Fleet. I am told that practically all Zeppelins have retired from active assistance in taking fortifications and are centered around the North sea, where they are to assist in an attack on the British fleet. The outcome of such a battle will be highly important, for it will determine whether a dirigible can measure up against a warship. If it can, the German fleet will not be badly outnumbered in the conflict about to take place, for the British fleet is insufficiently supplied with balloon guns, as only a few of these are in existence. We hear, too, remarkable stories

about the number of Zeppelins. At the outbreak of the war there were twenty-two on record. Today the report of their number varies from fifty-six to ninety. Material for Zeppelins is said to have been stored at points throughout the empire, where it could be put together in a few days, and this scheme has added Zeppelins to the air fleet at the rate of two a week. This story is improbable, for the

German army does not possess a sufficient number of men trained in operating dirigibles.

Differ on Bomb-Hurling Ethics.

The German aeroplanes have done excellent service. There are several hundred machines in operation, and comparatively few have been shot down.

I know of one young man, a son of one of Germany's most prominent men, who fiew to Paris early in the war. He was fired on repeatedly, and each time descended gradually to a prearranged depot, whence, after the enemy be-Heved him to have been killed, he continued his trip.

When asked if he had thrown bombs on Paris, he answered simply: "No, I don't carry bembs." This would indicate that there may be a difference of opinion in the army itself as to the ethics of bomb throwing.

The autounding advance of the Germans has been analyzed by a military expert, who says that it is due to four points; heavy artillery, aviators, field kitchens and pedestrian feats of being wounded or of a bullet striking large troop groups. The first two points are now generally recognised.

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